[XXVth YEAR.] THE [No. 1301.]

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 16, 1770.

LONDON.

From the GAZETTEER, *April 25.*

To the EARL *of* HILLSBOROUGH.

A VERY melancholy Occaſion calls upon me to renew my Addreſſes to your Lordſhip.

How long do you mean to inſult our Patience? How long do you mean to trample on our Rights, to ſet the Laws at Defiance, to offer Violence to every Feeling of Humanity, and put the Loyalty of America to the Torture, by the moſt humiliating Inſults and moſt atrocious Injuries? It is not now a Time to aſk, whether you mean to urge this iniquitous Buſineſs to the horrible Extremity of ſhedding Blood. The Streets of Boſton are already flowing with Blood, wantonly, cruelly, and cowardly poured forth from the unarmed Multitude, by your military Magiſtrates. We are only to aſk, How much Slaughter, how many inhuman Maſſacres, will ſatiate your Vengeance?

The laſt Advices from Boſton bring an Account of a military Execution on the Citizens, that muſt fill every feeling Breaſt with Aſtoniſhment, Indignation, and Horror. We there ſee the Soldiery, without Provocation, attacking, ſtabbing, and cutting the Inhabitants with their Swords, and firing upon them regularly, under the Command of an Officer. Three Men fell immediate Sacrifices to this inhuman Outrage; and many others are mortally or dangerouſly wounded. Theſe are your Exploits, my Lord; theſe your Triumphs! They are written in Blood, and are indelible.

Ac tibi pro ſcelere——
Dii (ſi qua eſt cælo pietas, quæ talia curet)
Perſolvent grates dignas, & præmia reddant
Debita, qui innocuos crudelem cernere lethum
Feciſti, & patrios fædaſti funere vultus. VIRG.

Perhaps, my Lord, you will ſay this was unexpected. But a little Retroſpect will prove, that, from the Meaſures you adopted, and the Circumſtances of Things, nothing elſe could be expected.

You had ſet the Soldiery looſe from the Reſtraint of civil Authority. You ſaw their Officers publickly abetting and encouraging them, in offering open Violence to the civil Magiſtrate, and carrying the Law upon the Points of their Swords. You ſaw it ſolemnly confirmed by Affidavits, that the Soldiers, encouraged by the Officer, Col. Dalrymple, and countenanced by an inferior Officer, in the Face of Day, entered a Chamber of Juſtice, and reſcued, from the Hand of the Magiſtrate, a Fellow Soldier, bearing him off in Triumph, after wounding the Peace Officers who interpoſed. Did your Lordſhip ever check this? Did you ever order Inquiry to be made, and Puniſhment to be inflicted, on this dangerous Outrage to the ſacred Authority of the King, and the Rights of the People?

From an unbridled Soldiery, unawed by the civil Power, countenanced and encouraged by their Officers, what could you expect but the Murders and Maſſacres which have enſued?

We have heard Governor Bernard publickly declare, as Chief Magiſtrate, that he had no Power over the Military in Boſton; and we now find the ſame Syſtem countenanced: So that even after this direful Conſequence of military Rule, Governor Hutchinſon informs the complaining People, while the Streets were yet reeking with the Blood of their ſlaughtered Fellow-Citizens, that he has no Power over the Military. Can you juſtify theſe Meaſures, my Lord, by any Principle of the Conſtitution, or any Colour of Law? Or will you place them upon the Feet of arbitrary Power, trampling on all Law?

Your Advocates and the Enemies of America will, no doubt, endeavour to palliate this Matter, and miſrepreſent the People as the Aggreſſors. We have ſeen the Enemies of Liberty here dare to attempt the ſame in the outrageous Buſineſs of St. George's Fields, and of the Reſcue at the Horſe-Guards. It will not, therefore, be ſurpriſing, if they purſue the ſame Plan in the Affair at Boſton. But the Governor, who is known to be devoted to your Meaſures, exerting himſelf ſo decidedly againſt the Soldiery, and their Commander withdrawing the Troops from the Town without Orders, carries a Conviction with it, that the Tranſaction was too flagrant and flagitious to be countenanced even by your Tools.

It is apprehended, that Orders will be ſent to General Gage, to remand the Troops to Boſton. Your Lordſhip is adviſed ſeriouſly to weigh the Conſequence of this Meaſure. Will you put the Inhabitants of Boſton to the miſerable Alternative of living in daily Fear of military Execution, or of taking Arms at once to prevent it? Remanding the Troops to Boſton will be throwing the Die, and you muſt ſtand the Hazard.

Already have you, by a Series of Oppreſſion and Cruelty, put the Loyalty of that People to the ſevereſt Trial; and you may perhaps effect its total Extinction. But when you have kindled the Flame of Rebellion, will you anſwer for its Courſe? You have ſeen the Townſhips in Maſſachuſetts Bay ready to take Arms for the Town of Boſton, on the late murderous Occaſion: Are you ſure that every Colony will not equally ſympathize with that Province, ſhould it be once compelled by intollerable Grievances to the ſad Reſource of Arms?

Reſolve, my Lord, either to reduce the Military under the civil Authority, and ſtation the Troops for the Defence, not for the Diſturbance and Deſtruction, of the People; or ſtand the perilous Iſſue of perſevering in this deteſted Plan. The Conſequences are before your Eyes; they are too plain to be miſtaken; you may, by One ſingle Act, do more Miſchief to theſe Kingdoms, than Ten thouſand wiſer and worthier Men can ever repair; but be aſſured, that the Indignation of the violated Laws will fall, with accumulated Vengeance, on the Adviſers of theſe pernicious Meaſures. The Blood that has been cruelly ſhed, can only be expiated by the Puniſhment of thoſe who authoriſed it.

JUNIUS AMERICANUS.

May 16. As Lord Mansfield did not come to Weſtminſter-hall laſt Saturday, a Report was raiſed, that his Lordſhip was indiſpoſed; and now, from the Circumſtance of entertaining ſome Noblemen on the Side of the Minority, another Report has been ſpread, that there will be a Coalition of Parties.

We hear a great Perſonage has ſaid, that Miniſters ſhall not influence the Choice of her Family, but that ſhe will be guided by Birth and Education, ſo as to encourage Virtue.

We are informed, that a certain great Perſonage has expreſſed his Abhorrence of ſome late Proceedings on the Weſtern Continent, as at preſent repreſented, and has deſired to have a full, explicit, and true Narrative of thoſe Tranſactions laid before him.

A certain Patriot's Opinion being aſked with Reſpect to Mr. Burke's Pamphlet, intituled, Thoughts on the Cauſe of the preſent Diſcontents, replied, that he had built a fine Obeliſk, and then, with a Two and forty Pounder, knocked it down.

Lord North will certainly continue at the Head of the Treaſury, at leaſt 'til the next Meeting of Parliament; for after having ſuffered all the diſagreeable Buſineſs of the preſent Seſſion, it is not probable, either that his royal Maſter would be ſo unjuſt as to diſmiſs him, or himſelf ſo unpolitic as to reſign during the Receſs.

May 17. It is reported, that Inſtructions are preparing for the ſeveral American Governors, for purſuing proper Meaſures to prevent any Diſturbances which may ſeem likely to ariſe in their Provinces.

We are informed, that the great Trial depending between a noble Lord and a certain great Perſonage, for Crim. Con. will be tried in the Sittings after the preſent Term, at the King's Bench Bar, Weſtminſter.

The Patent for appointing a new Governor, in the Room of Sir Francis Bernard, was actually making out laſt Week, at the Secretary of State's Office, in Favour of Thomas Hutchinſon, Eſq; Lieutenant-Governor of Maſſachuſetts Bay; but, on the Receipt of freſh Letters from that Part of America, it has been thought adviſable to appoint ſome other Perſon of more determined Principles.

Another Squadron of Ruſſian Men of War is expected to anchor in the Humber early in the Month of June, ſeveral Pilots there having lately been engaged for that Purpoſe, who have already ſailed for the Sound, in order to be ready to go on board as the Ships arrive there, that no Time may be loſt in the Proſecution of this important Expedition.

May 18, The King of Pruſſia, who knows how to ſet a proper Value on his Alliance and Strength, it is ſaid, will immediately march an Army into Ruſſia; the Bill of Coſts to be paid by the Ottoman Porte. No Monarch underſtands the political Market ſo well—Witneſs his recalling Prince Charles from Alſace at the Head of a victorious Army, on the French paying him a Subſidy of 500,000l.

A Perſon aſking what the Livery had done by remonſtrating, was anſwered, a great deal of Good; they ſhewed that they *dared Remonſtrate.*

Yeſterday Morning divers Colony Agents had a Conference with the Earl of Hillſborough, on Affairs of Importance relative to North-America.

On Wedneſday laſt the Lord in waiting at St. James's would not have permitted the City Remembrancer to have entered the Cloſet, had not his Majeſty ſent out Mr. Vernon, Groom of the Chamber, with Orders to admit him.

We are informed, that all the great Officers of State will come to Town on Wedneſday Morning, to attend his Majeſty at St. James's at the Time of receiving the City Remonſtrance.

A Proteſt, it is reported, is preparing in the City againſt the Remonſtrance agreed to on Monday.

It is reported that a great Perſonage is for reconciling the Two Parties at all Events, but he is over-ruled by a ſecret Adviſer.

It is not without pretty good Authority that we can aſſert, that the coming in of the Rockingham Party has been very ſeriouſly talked of, within a few Days paſt, at a certain great Houſe.

We are well aſſured, that the Common Council of London will have the Satisfaction to find the Remonſtrance they are to preſent next Wedneſday, will be laid before the Parliament at their next Meeting.

We learn from the beſt Authority, that a great Perſonage has repeatedly ſolicited a noble Marquis to reaſſume all his former military Employments.

It is ſaid that ſeveral Treaties, offenſive and defenſive, are now upon the Carpet, between different Powers of Europe, relative to the War between the Turks and Ruſſians.

A great Armament is preparing at Algiers for the Mediterranean.

May 21. Friday the Merchants concerned in the Colony Trade ſent down Counter-orders to the manufacturing Counties, to poſtpone the Completion of very large Commiſſions for American Exportation, on Account of the Parliament being prorogued without full Redreſs having been obtained for the Grievances of that Continent.

The laſt Letters from the Earl of Bute inform, that his Lordſhip has received ſo much Benefit from the Waters of the Farneſe, that he is almoſt cured of the Diſorder in his Stomach, and propoſes ſoon to ſet out on his Return.

May 24. Yeſterday the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, attended by the Three Aldermen, Stevenſon, Trecothick, and Croſby, and the Two Sheriffs, together with the City Officers, and 75 of the Common-Council, went in about 30 Coaches to St. James's, in order to preſent to his Majeſty a Second Addreſs, Petition, and Remonſtrance: Mr. Wilkes did not attend. The King was ſeated in his Chair of State, with all the Officers of State, Nobility, &c. about him. The Remonſtrance was read by Sir James Hodges, to which his Majeſty gave the following Anſwer.

I SHOULD have been wanting to the Public as well as to myſelf, if I had not expreſſed my Diſſatisfaction at the late Addreſs.

My Sentiments on that Subject continue the ſame; and I ſhould ill deſerve to be conſidered as the Father of my People, if I could ſuffer myſelf to be prevailed upon to make ſuch an Uſe of my Prerogative, as I cannot but think inconſiſtent with the Intereſt, and dangerous to the Conſtitution of the Kingdom.

The Lord Mayor begged to make a Reply, which being granted him, he then addreſſed his Majeſty in theſe Words:

Moſt gracious Sovereign,

WILL your Majeſty be pleaſed ſo far to condeſcend, as to permit the Mayor of your loyal City of London to declare in your Royal Preſence, on behalf of his Fellow Citizens how much the bare Apprehenſion of your Majeſty's Diſpleaſure would, at all Times, affect their Minds; the Declaration of that Diſpleaſure has already filled them with inexpreſſible Anxiety and with the deepeſt Affliction. Permit me, Sire, to aſſure your Majeſty, that your Majeſty has not in all your Dominions any Subjects more faithful, more dutiful, or more affectionate to your Majeſty's Perſon and Family, or more ready to ſacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in the Maintenance of the true Honour and Dignity of your Crown.

We do therefore with the greateſt Humility and Submiſſion moſt earneſtly ſupplicate your Majeſty, that you will not diſmiſs us from your Preſence without expreſſing a more favourable Opinion of your faithful Citizens, and without ſome Comfort, without ſome Proſpect, at leaſt, of Redreſs.

Permit me, Sire, farther to obſerve, that whoever has already dared, or ſhall hereafter endeavour by falſe Inſinuations and Suggeſtions to alienate your Majeſty's Affections from your loyal Subjects in general, and from the City of London in particular, and to withdraw your Confidence in and Regard for your People, is an Enemy to your Majeſty's Perſon and Family, is a Violator of the publick Peace, and a Betrayer of our happy Conſtitution, as it was eſtabliſhed at the glorious and neceſſary Revolution."

The Lord Mayor waited near a Minute for a Reply, but none was given. The Humility and the ſerious Firmneſs with which the Lord Mayor uttered theſe Words filled the whole Court with Admiration and Confuſion; for they found very different Countenances amongſt the Citizens than they expected from Lord Pomfret's Deſcription, who declared in the Houſe of Lords, that "however ſwaggering and impudent the Behaviour of the low Citizens might be on their own Dunghill, when they came into the Royal Preſence, their Heads hung down like Bullruſhes, and they blinked with their Eyes like Owls in the Sunſhine of the Sun."

The following is the Speech of George Grenville, *againſt a Motion for addreſſing his Majeſty on the Remonſtrance of the City of* London.

IT is with infinite Concern, while the Minds of the People are agitated almoſt to Madneſs, that I find Gentlemen perſevering in a Succeſſion of inflammatory Meaſures, and hourly pouring Oil on the Flame of that Diſcord, which already blazes but too fiercely in this unfortunate Country. Every Body that knows me, Sir, knows I am no Friend either to Mr. Wilkes or his Character; but when the Queſtion of his Expulſion was agitated, during the laſt Seſſion of this Aſſembly, I declared myſelf againſt it. I foretold the Conſequences that it would neceſſarily produce, the Diſ-

fractions it would unavoidably create, and exhorted the Advocates for that Expulsion, to sacrifice a private Resentment, that actually dishonoured them, at the Altar of publick Tranquillity. Had my Advice been listened to, we should now have been in Peace, our Authority would not have been insulted, our Proceedings would not have been despised, nor would the Metropolis of the Empire formally wait upon the Sovereign, to tell him we were Betrayers of the People.

The Gentlemen, Sir, who then fought the Battle of Administration, did not recollect, that while they were striving to punish Opposition, they were actually gratifying the Spleen of their Enemies. When an odious Minister is at the Head of publick Affairs, the Nation, though not injured by any Act of his Illegality, nevertheless enjoys a malignant Resentment—it justifies their Detestation of him—it renders him universally obnoxious—and, in the End, completes the Destruction of his political Character. I am well convinced, Sir, that the Enemies of Government, however they took Fire at the Resolutions of this Assembly, in voting Mr. Luttrell the Member for Middlesex, nevertheless rejoice at the Opportunity which it gave them, of attacking the Premier in the most sensible Part of his ministerial Reputation; and I am to the full as much convinced, that they would now rejoice at the heaviest Censure which we might pass on the Remonstrance of London; it is what they wish, it is what they are impatient for, it is what they ardently desire. Their whole Strength consists in their being opposed, and contradictory as it may seem in Terms, it is still undeniably true, that they absolutely gain a Victory every Time they suffer a Defeat.

For this Reason, Sir, if we are desirous of conquering the Spirit of Discord, which so unhappily subsists without Doors, we must not combat it within. You may indeed proceed to Censure, but will that Procedure give Peace to the Kingdom? You may expel the Persons principally concerned in presenting the Remonstrance, but——then you increase the present Confusion; you extend the Grievance, complained of by the County of Middlesex, into the City of London; you verify the Prophecy of your Enemies, and prove what they have repeatedly foretold, that you will go on from Violence to Violence, and, as you have given Middlesex a Member, you will gradually give Representatives to all the other Freeholders of Great-Britain.

But even supposing, Mr. President, for Argument Sake, what I will not admit in Fact, that we have a Right to determine upon a Petition of the Subject to the Throne, still, Sir, have we a Right in this Case to be Parties and Judges at the same Time! Our Dignity and our Justice is arraigned in this Petition; can we therefore be a proper Jurisdiction to examine the Conduct of the Petitioners? Suppose, Sir, that the Proceedings of the King's Bench were at any Time complained of by a Body of the People, and that an Application was made to the Crown for Redress; would it be fair, would it be equitable, to send their Petition to the very Court, against which they had lodged the Complaint? And would it be reasonable to bid the Chief Justice to decide upon the Decency or Legality of a Composition, which reflected intirely upon himself? It therefore the City Remonstrance is contrary to Law, let the Laws punish it, let not a single Branch of the Legislature assume a Power to set aside the solemn Acts of the Three Branches; nor while it is exclaiming at the imputed Illegality of others, set an Example of deliberate Illegality in itself. The best Way therefore is to know nothing about the Remonstrance, to hear nothing about it in our publick Capacity. To bring it before us, is to open Pandora's Box in this Assembly; Evil will spring out after Evil: Hope herself will possibly fly away from the growing Horror of the Prospect, and all be Phrenzy, Blood, and Desolation. If the Remonstrance is once brought before us, and we proceed to Censure, there is no saying where the dreadful Consequences may end; the People may have expressed themselves intemperately, but who will say they have not been fatally provoked? Let us, as the first Cause of that Provocation, bear a little with a Fury excited by ourselves. It may indeed be spirited to vindicate the Dignity of this Assembly, but will it be prudent at this Time? If we are really Friends to our Country, let us prove our Friendship by healing her Peace, not by rendering her Distraction incurable. Let us nobly sacrifice our Resentment to her Preservation, instead of plunging her into a civil War. The Question now is, not what is rigorous, but what is proper; not how the Authority of this Assembly is to be supported, but how the whole Nation is to be rescued from Destruction. Ireland is now a Scene of Anarchy—America is intirely in an Uproar—and is this a Time to rise in Arms against ourselves? No, Mr. President, this is an Hour which calls for Temper, not for Rage, and in which an absurd Exertion of Severity, to maintain our Authority, will, in all Probability, rob us of the very Constitution.

NEW-YORK, *August* 6.

The following is a Copy of the Protest, which has been signed by a considerable Number of the Inhabitants of New-York, *since the 23d Ult.*

A PROTEST.

THE Right of a People to tax themselves is essential to their Liberty; and the Power of imposing Taxes on them, when exercised by others, subjects that People to the most abject Slavery. The former is the undoubted Birthright of Englishmen, to which therefore his Majesty's American Subjects are evidently entitled. The Commons of Great-Britain, nevertheless, after the Repeal of the Statute, commonly called the Stamp-Act, re-assumed the Power of imposing Duties on the American Colonies, and avowing it as their constitutional Right, and insisting on it as a necessary Badge of Parliamentary Supremacy, passed a Bill in the 7th Year of his present Majesty's Reign, imposing Duties on all Glass, Painters Colours, Paper and Teas, that should after the 20th of November, 1767, be imported from Great-Britain into any Colony or Plantation in America. This Bill, after the Concurrence of the Lords, obtained the Royal Assent. And thus they, who, from Time immemorial, have exercised the Right of giving to, or with-holding from the Crown, their Aids and Subsidies, according to their *own free Will and Pleasure*, signified by their Representatives in Parliament, do by the Act in Question, deny us, their Brethren in America, the Enjoyment of the same Right, and that in the most ignominious Terms. For in the Preamble of the Statute, is recited the Expediency of a Revenue in America, for making a more certain and adequate Provision for defraying the Charges of the Administration of Justice, and the Support of civil Government in such Colonies, where it shall be found necessary; and towards further defraying the Expences of defending, protecting and securing the said Dominions; plainly intimating that the Colonies are unwilling, in the *only constitutional Manner*, that is, by their *own free Gifts* in Assembly, to maintain a due Administration of Justice, and support civil Government: And that, therefore, it is become necessary, *against their Will*, and at *their own proper Charge*, to support a standing Army among them. For this notable Purpose the *Commons* of Great-Britain, *our Brethren and Fellow Subjects*, born to no greater Stock of Liberty than the Americans; do, in the aforesaid Act declare, that *they give and grant to his Majesty*, the several Rates and Duties therein enumerated; thereby subjecting us to Imposts unknown in the British Constitution, and unnecessary in themselves; as it is notorious that Justice has ever been as well administered in the Colonies, as in the Mother Country: And that, to speak modestly, we are at least as ready to support righteous Government, as our Fellow Subjects in Britain. It was therefore sufficiently evident, that there could not be the least Necessity, for the Exercise of so *extraordinary* a Power, other than that which was openly urged by the Servants of the Crown, in the last Session of Parliament; to wit, the Necessity of leaving the Duty upon Teas, *as a Test of the Parliamentary Right to tax us.* Justly alarmed at a Repetition of the Evils, under which we groaned during the Existence of the above-mentioned ever memorable Stamp-Act, and stimulated by a noble Spirit of Freedom, most of the Merchants and Traders in the ancient and respectable Town of Boston, the Inhabitants of which are descended from those Sons of Liberty, who faced the most unparallelled Dangers, to seek that priceless Jewel in the Wilds of America, betook themselves, in the Year 1768, to an œconomical Restriction of Imports; and thereafter fully applied that well experienced and effectual Remedy, a Suspension of Commerce with Great Britain, except as to a few Articles, until a total Repeal of the Act now in Question. This Step they warmly recommended to the Merchants and Traders of the City of New-York. *These* universally, and it was hoped from a sincere Love of Liberty, either expressly or tacitly submitted to the Measure; received the publick Thanks of the Representatives of this Colony in General Assembly for their publick spirited Conduct; and strenuously urged the Merchants and Traders in Pennsylvania, to enter into the same patriotic Compact; in which, after some Time, *they* engaged. This Compact was soon rendered more extensive and efficacious, by a Junction of the other antient and respectable Colonies on the Continent. Nor could the Weight of an Union so glorious, long be unfelt by the Mother Country; for in the last Sessions of Parliament, a Statute was passed, repealing all the Duties but those on Teas. Far are we, NEVERTHELESS, from being relieved by this specious Condescension, while the disgusting Preamble and enacting Words of the first Act are still in Force, with an Exception only of such of the Duties thereby imposed as by the subsequent Act are repealed, merely because they were anti-commercial. For some Time the Merchants of this City in general appeared sensible of the Design, and bent on supporting the memorable Union until a total Repeal should take Place. At length, however, from Motives, too apparent in some to need a Mention: But on Pretence that the Non-importation Agreement was not faithfully observed by our Brethren in Boston, our Committee remonstrated against the supposed Breach, exhorted the Bostonians and Pennsylvanians to a firm and punctual Support of the Union; and received, as we apprehended, sufficient Proofs that the above-mentioned Breach was *only supposed*. Our Committee, soon after, attempted to procure a general Congress, by a Deputation of the several Northern Colonies, who had acceded to the Compact, to take the general Sense on the Question; *Whether an Alteration should not be made in the Agreement?* This Proposal was received with Disgust; and without Hesitation rejected. It, therefore, became necessary, in some Measure to take off the Mask, and the Scheme of obtaining the Sense of this City, on the Question, *Whether an Importation of all Goods, except those subjected to Duties*, should take Place, was projected. But so fearful of the publick Resentment were the Projectors, that they proposed this Question, merely to sound the Minds of the Inhabitants of this City, and to reiterate their Attempts upon the Virtue of our Neighbours. They, therefore, annexed to the Question, this Proviso, to wit, that if the other Colonies would not consent to it, they would again take the Sense of our Inhabitants on the Question. In this State the Question was proposed to our Brethern in the neighbouring Colonies, and met with the same Fate as the other. But the Abettors of the odious Resolution to rescind, having by this and other indirect Means, discovered the Sense of many of our Inhabitants, resolved to put the Question to the Citizens without any Condition whatsoever. Yet the Co-operation of Interest, Necessity and Influence, notwithstanding it appears from the Ward-Lists, that only 794 Persons in this populous City, including all Ranks, and both Sexes) declared for the Affirmative of the Question. And upon this slender Voice (will Posterity, whose Liberties are in our Hands, believe it!) the glorious and salutary Union of so many Colonies, has been rescinded in this City, without the Privity or Consent of the other numerous Inhabitants of the Colony; and against the *express* Declaration of the other *respectable* Parties engaged in it.—But as it is evident that the aforesaid Union was founded in Wisdom, and concerted for the most important End, *the Preservation of American Liberty*: As the Necessity for its Continuance cannot cease, until a total Repeal of the Revenue-Act; as it concerned the *Common Interest* of all the Colonies engaged in it, and therefore could,—neither in Justice or Honour be rescinded but by *common Consent*. As its Breach in this City is grounded on the Sense of a few, of the many Thousand Inhabitants of this Colony; As it is highly probable that an unanimous Perseverance for a few Months longer, would have ended in the total Repeal of an Act of Parliament, of which the Voice of all America has so loudly complained. And finally, as such Rescision at this critical Juncture, may be attended with Consequences the most dangerous to American Liberty. We the Subscribers, being of the Number of those who were desirous to support the said Agreement, in Conjunction with the other united Colonies, until such total Repeal, being deeply impressed, with the most distressed Sense of the Misconduct of those of our Inhabitants, who resolved to infringe the said Agreement, and being heartily and earnestly desirous, to vindicate ourselves to the other Colonies, to all the World, and to the latest Posterity, from the least Suspicion of a direct, or indirect, tacit or express Acquiescence in the said Resolution; DO hereby solemnly declare, our utter Disapprobation thereof: And that it took Place against our Efforts to prevent it: AND WE DO HEREBY in all publick Manner, PROTEST against the said Resolution; not doubting, that our Sister Colonies will distinguish in their Censures, between those in this City, who have strained every Nerve in Support of the Non-importation Agreement; and those who, with unwearied Pains and Industry, have at length wrought its Subversion in this Colony.

The 25th of June last, departed this Life, at Kingston, in Jamaica, greatly lamented, Arthur Forrest, Esq; Commodore on that Station, whose gallant Behaviour last War, off Hispaniola, will ever redound to the Reputation of the British Arms, and endear his Memory to Britons in general.

Since our last Five Persons in this City have died suddenly by drinking cold Water.

[redacted]

ANNAPOLIS, August 16.

On Friday Evening last, died, at *Upper-Marlborough*, in the 56th Year of her Age, Mrs. MARY HEPBURN. Her Death is sincerely lamented by all who had the Pleasure of her Acquaintance, to whom she was endeared by her amiable and exemplary Conduct in the several Relations of Life; she was a faithful and loving Wife, a tender and indulgent Mother, a kind Mistress, and an agreeable and instructive Companion: She gained the Esteem and Respect of her Neighbours by every friendly Office, and the Blessings of the Poor by the Relief she administered to their Necessities. The real Grief of all her Connections and Acquaintance for the Loss of her, attests the Truth of this Character. May her Virtues be not only remembered but imitated!

[redacted]

TO THE PRINTERS.

Annapolis, August 15, 1770.

IN your last Week's Gazette was a Piece published by the Committee of this City, abounding with many censorious and groundless Insinuations, and Misrepresentations of Facts, &c. &c. upon which I shall take the Liberty of making a few Remarks.

And first, I have the Charity to believe, some of those worthy Gentlemen have been incautiously drawn in to set their Names to it, without being acquainted with all the minute Circumstances in this Controversy, and had their Information of it only from the others.

The very high Price we, and many others, had given for Tea bought here in the Country, occasioned some Committees to assent to the Merchants retailing it at Ten Shillings *per* Pound, and in many other Parts of the Province at the same Price, and no Notice was taken of it. The Tea we sold at Ten Shillings *per* Pound, cost us very high, and we had not more than the usual Profit on it; which we can plainly make appear: But the abrupt imperious Manner of the first Star-Chamber Demand, to know the first Cost of it, was a sufficient Antidote to a candid Answer at that Time. We expected to have had a Hearing before a full Committee, when we could have cleared up the Matter; but this they absolutely refused hearing. We little expected that Junto of a Committee, Five out of Ten or Twelve, would have had the Assurance to judge, condemn, and execute our Characters in Publick, the second Day after this happened, before they had proved us guilty of any Breach, and without giving us a fair Hearing before the Committee. I deny those Five Men to be a lawful Committee for any Publication; there is Reason to believe the other Five Gentlemen, influenced by the first Five, have unguardedly fallen into the first Partialities, yet without proving us guilty of any the least Breach of the Association; and it is out of their Power ever so to do.

If the Publick duly consider the beautiful, or rather the Bear-garden Language of the first Publication of the Five Men our Accusers, together with that * Penman's Language, in his short Notes to *Thomas Williams*, after his reading our Piece in the Gazette, where, in the overflowing of his warm Zeal in the Cause of Liberty, he made use of the Words *Scoundrel* and *Coward*, with the most dreadful threatening of his Cane at the first Meeting with the Penman of our Address, which he knew was *Thomas Williams*; as though the Cause of Liberty was to be decided by Club Law. Are there any Traces of the true Cause of Liberty appearing in this whole Affair? On the contrary, Do not private Resentment, Envy, Partiality, and low Spight, appear

* Mr. *Pate*.

through every Circumſtance, from the Beginning? And firſt ſet on foot by a very few, and thus to ſerve their own ſelfiſh Views, they have proſtituted the noble Cauſe of Liberty, to this Set of low paultry private Reſentments, and introduced them to the Publick under the ſpecious Characters of the moſt noble Stand in the popular and common Cauſe of Liberty; which in Reality is quite foreign to the Cauſe they would apply it to. Some Gentlemen of the Committee have eſteemed it a moſt glorious Subject to animadvert upon, to put their Conſtituents in Remembrance of the unparallelled Importance they are to them and to the Publick in general, by making ſuch a noble Stand in the Cauſe of Liberty; and this they have garniſhed off with all the Delicacy and flowery Expreſſions of Eloquence, which they no doubt expected would amply ſupply the Want of real Facts.

Theſe Committee Gentlemen tell us, that they had ſtated the ſeveral Facts alluded to by *Thomas Williams* and Co. as they appeared to them; they cautiouſly omitted the Word *all*; they ſhould have added, that they were obliged to conceal ſeveral of thoſe Facts from the Publick, or elſe acknowledge themſelves guilty; We deny there was One falſe Word in our Information to the Committee.

As for the Air of Secrecy in landing Mr. *Chaſe*'s Sopha, we leave to the Publick to judge; the Fiat was not applied for to us 'til Night to land it; the End of the Street at Mr. *Carroll*'s Point is back of the Town, and a private Landing; But whether this Sopha was legally imported or not, it was immediately opened and made uſe of, it ſeems, without any examining into the Affair (but no more of this, it was a preſent promiſed in 1768): But there was a ſmall Box came in *William Maccubbin*'s Veſſel at the ſame Time, and carried to Mr. *Chaſe*'s Houſe by *William Maccubbin* himſelf, marked Garden Seeds, but it may contain many rich Goods, for what the Publick know to the contrary.

They tell us, that Meſſ. *Harwood* and *Brice* uſed their utmoſt Endeavours to procure an Examination of their Goods before they were ſold: We doubt not this Truth, and believe other Merchants did the ſame; but we alledged no Breach againſt any others, but only thoſe Two Gentlemen of their own Committee, for ſelling the prohibited Articles before any Inſpection on them; which Fact was acknowledged before Four others of the Committee, *Thomas* and *Joſeph Williams* preſent. But theſe Facts this partial Committee have concealed from the Publick——Indeed it could not be expected they would condemn one another. I need ſay no more to prove, that ſome of them are the flagrant Violators of the Aſſociation, and that they have uſed every artful Inſinuation to fix the Breach on us.

As to the *Rhode Iſland* Veſſel with Molaſſes, I ſhall only anſwer, that both the Names of the Veſſel and Captain were different from that Veſſel and Captain that were rejected at *Philadelphia*: Neither was it poſſible, in the ſhort Space of Time betwixt his Clearance from thence, to his Arrival here, that he could have been at *Philadelphia* and here in that Time. This falſe Inſinuation, like many others, only ſerves to dignify themſelves; ſeveral other Gentlemen in this City, and others out of it, bought Part of this ſame *Rhode Iſland* Cargo, and in particular One Merchant of their own Committee.——I now ſubmit to the Publick, Who appears to be the ſhuffling Prevaricators? Who the infamous, baſe, and fraudulent Repreſenters of Facts? Who are the treacherous and deliberate Violaters, *&c. &c. &c.*

Our *Thomas Charles Williams* brought with him from *London* to *Philadelphia* a conſiderable Cargo of Goods: Though purchaſed and prepared for ſhipping before the *Philadelphia* Reſolves of the Non-importation Agreement appeared in *London*; yet on his Arrival, thoſe Goods, by Conſent, were given up to the Committee, and at laſt to be ſold at Vendue, and the Profits ariſing on them, if any, to be applied by the Committee to ſome charitable Uſe, and we to abide by the Loſs, if any: Theſe Goods would probably have neated us by this Time Three hundred Pounds Caſh in our Pockets. The long and tedious Sale of thoſe Goods has occaſioned a conſtant Intercourſe of Letters from the Northward, in our own Buſineſs, which thoſe Gentlemen ſeem to be grievouſly offended at, as appears by their falſe and groundleſs Surmiſes, and all the reſt of that cenſorious Train, of our holding a Correſpondence with the Northward Enemies to Liberty; which Cenſures could ſpring from no other Fountain than their own malignant Spirits, which, like the Mountains of *Ætna* and *Veſuvius*, are frequently vomiting out their liquid Flames, to the great Annoyance of all the peaceable Inhabitants near them.

The Committee blame us for the Word *tottering* in our laſt Piece; yet they could not have furniſhed a ſtronger Argument to confirm it in One Inſtance, than by telling the Publick, that no Committee here had Power to act, until all the Spring Cargoes were landed; neither have they publiſhed their Proceedings relating to thoſe Cargoes, ſince they have been impowered to act as a Committee.

We flatter ourſelves the above Facts will be ſufficient to ſatisfy the Publick, in regard to our paſt Conduct in this whole Affair; ſhould any more of their Scurrility appear againſt us in Publick, ſhall utterly deſpiſe it by our ſilent Diſregard thereto.

THOMAS WILLIAMS and Co.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named JOHN DOWNS, about 23 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has ſhort curled Hair, remarkably pitted with the Small-Pox, is very talkative, and will endeavour to paſs for a Sailor: Had on, and took with him, an Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, and a Pair of old Shoes. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Servant, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall receive a Reward of 30*s.* paid by

SAMUEL HARRIS.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned carrying him off at their Peril.

Alexandria, Auguſt 2, 1770.

Purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of George Johnſton, *deceaſed, will be ſold, on the Third Monday Inſtant, at the Town of* Alexandria,

A VALUABLE Lot of Land, lying in the ſaid Town, on which is a good Houſe, with Two Rooms below Stairs, and Two above, with a Cellar; alſo a ſmall Room, proper for an Office, or Accounting-Room. SARAH JOHNSTON, GEORGE JOHNSTON. } Executors.

Baltimore-Town, Auguſt 14, 1770.

ALL Perſons indebted to Meſſieurs *Stewart* and *Campbell*, Merchants in *London*, for Dealings with Doctor *David Reſs*, of *Bladenſburg*, are deſired to ſettle their Accounts ſpeedily with us, otherwiſe they will be ſued the enſuing *November* Courts.

WILLIAM RUSSELL, MATTHEW RIDLEY. } *Attornies for* J. Stewart *and* Campbell.

(w3)

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1770.

WENT away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 12th Inſtant, DANIEL SQUIRES, an indented Servant, by Trade a Poliſher, or Stone Maſon, aged about 24 Years, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, ſtout and well made, of a ſandy Complexion, and ſhort ſandy Hair: He took with him, when he went away, a blue Cloth Body Coat, a white Flannel Waiſtcoat, black Leather Breeches, and a gray Surtout Coat. It is thought he went over the Bay in a Canoe, in Company with Two indented Servants of *Edmond Maw*'s; the one named *Richard Warren*, the other *Manſfield Lewis Gwynn*. Whoever will ſecure the above *Daniel Squires*, ſo as he may be brought to the Subſcriber, may receive Three Pounds, if taken in the Province, or Five Pounds, if taken out of it.

CHARLES CARROLL, of *Carrollton*.

Annapolis, Auguſt 14, 1770.

WENT away from the Subſcriber, on Sunday the 12th Inſtant, Two indented Servants, Carpenters by Trade, *viz.*

RICHARD WARREN, about 5 Feet 7 Inches high, 22 Years of Age, and thin made, much pitted with the Small-Pox: Had on, when he went away, a light coloured German Serge Coat, bound, a white Linen Waiſtcoat, a Pair of Buckſkin Breeches, blue Stockings, turned Pumps, and a fine Hat; he alſo took with him a blue Shirt.

MANSFIELD LEWIS GWYNN, about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 5 Inches high, ſmooth faced, with ſhort black Hair, curled: Had on, when he went away, a blue Coat with yellow Buttons, light coloured Cloth Breeches, and light coloured Worſted Stockings. Their Shirts are marked in the Boſo[illegible] with the initial Letters of their Names, *viz.* R. W. M. G. It is ſuppoſed they went over the Bay in a Canoe, in Company with one *Daniel Squires*, an indented Servant belonging to *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; of *Carrollton*. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Servants, or either of them, ſo as they may be had again, may receive Three Pounds Reward for each of them, if taken in the Province, or Five Pounds for each of them, if taken out of it.

EDMOND MAW.

Auguſt 7, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, in *Baltimore-Town*, on the 8th Inſtant, an indented Servant Man, named HUGH GERMAN, by Trade a Tailor, about 28 Years of Age, 5 Feet high, of a dark Complexion, and dark Hair, tied behind, but it is ſuppoſed he will cut it off and get a Wig; he chews, ſmokes, takes Snuff, and loves Liquor very well: He took with him a green Coat, a light blue ditto, a black ditto, and a brown Cloth ditto, with Two brown Waiſtcoats, and a white Holland ditto, Twice ſtitched round the Edges, a Pair of Nankeen Breeches, a Pair of black Serge ditto, and a Pair of light mixt Cloth Breeches. Two white Holland Shirts, and Two coarſe Linen ditto, One Pair of white Stockings, One Pair of coarſe brown ditto, and One Pair of blue and white ditto, good Shoes, and Buckles plated with Silver. It is ſuppoſed he went away with one *Ullas*, a *Dutchman*, a Tailor, who lately came from *London*; he had on a brown Wig; his Cloaths are uncertain, as he has different Changes, and ſpeaks very bad *Engliſh*. Whoever takes up ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have Five Pounds Reward, and reaſonable Charges, paid by

HUGH FRASER.

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

Auguſt 1, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Auguſta* County, *Virginia*, on Sunday the 8th Day of *July* laſt, a convict Servant Man, named WILLIAM WATTS, a *Scotſman*, but does not ſpeak in that Dialect, about 25 Years of Age, 5 Feet 10 Inches high, well ſet, thin faced, ſwarthy Complexion, ſomething pitted with the Small-Pox, and has brown Hair tied behind: Had on, when he went away, a Half worn Felt Hat, Blanket Coat, bound with brown Linen, ſtriped Lincey Jacket, coarſe Country Linen Shirt and Trouſers, and Shoes and Stockings. It is ſuppoſed he will forge a Paſs, as he is a pretty good Scholar. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Servant, ſo as his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have the above Reward, paid by

DAVID BELL.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid carrying him off at their Peril.

Cecil County, *Auguſt 6, 1770.*

COMMITTED to my Cuſtody, as a Runaway, *Henry Kennedy*, who ſays he came from *Somerſet* County, in *Maryland*; he is about 5 Feet 8 or 9 Inches high, and well made; he has with him ſome Check Shirts and Trouſers. The Owner is deſired to come and pay Charges, and take him away.

(tf) RICHARD THOMAS, Sheriff.

N. B. He came away in a Schooner belonging to *Edward Parker*.

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Shipley*, Son of *Adam*, in *Baltimore* County, a black MARE, branded on the near Shoulder, I S, and on the near Buttock, T.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Woodward*, Sen. living on the Head of *Severn*, taken up as a Stray, a black MARE, about Three Years old, Thirteen and an Half Hands high, has ſome White on her hind Feet and in her Forehead, trots and gallops, has no perceivable Brand, nor is ſhe either dock'd or trimm'd.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Richard Thralls*, living in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall brown MARE, about Three or Four Years old; ſhe has ſome white Hairs on her Forehead, paces naturally, and is branded on the near Thigh, thus |

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THERE is at the Plantation of *Thomas Welch*, living near *Middle-Town*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bay MARE, about 12 Hands high, and about 6 Years old, no Brand, has a Star and Snip, and all her Feet white.

The Owner may have her again, on proving Property, and paying Charges. (3w)

THERE is at the Plantation of *George Snell*, in *Frederick* County, taken up as a Stray, a ſmall bright bay HORSE, about 3 Years old, has a little Piece off his right Ear, and branded on the near Shoulder, thus, ()

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property, and paying Charges.

St. Mary's County, July 30, 1770.

To be ſold at Public Auction, purſuant to the laſt Will and Teſtament of James Nivilon, *of* Charles *County, deceaſed, on Tueſday the Fourth of* September *next, on the Premiſes, for Sterling or Current Money.*

A TRACT of Land called *Poverty*, containing Eighty-two Acres and One Third of an Acre, lying in *Charles* County, near *Gilbert*'s Swamp. There is about Thirty Acres of cleared Land, on which there is a Dwelling-Houſe; and on the Swamp Part there is plenty of good Timber; it is in Sight of a Water-Mill, and not more than Six Miles from a Warehouſe. There will be a good Title made to the Purchaſer.

(5w) JOHN LLEWELLIN, Executor.

July 30, 1770.

RAN away laſt Night from the Subſcriber, living near the Head of *South-River*, an Indented Servant Lad, named ARTHUR EVANS, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 2 or 3 Inches high, wears his own Hair, cut ſhort upon the Top of his Head: Had on, and took with him, a new Oſnabrig Shirt, a Pair of ditto Trouſers, an old Check Shirt, an Oſnabrig Jacket without Sleeves, a ſhort ſkirted Frize Coat, a Pair of old Shoes and Buckles. He likewiſe took with him, a ſmall gray Horſe, with a ſmall Saddle, and an old Snaffle Bridle; the Horſe was branded on the near Buttock AD joined together.

Whoever takes up the ſaid Runaway, with the Horſe and Saddle, and ſecures them ſo as the Subſcriber may get them again, ſhall receive if taken in the Province, Thirty Shilling, and if out of the Province Three Pounds Currency, paid by

(tf) CORNELIUS DUVALL.

N. B. All Maſters of Veſſels are forbid to carry him off at their Peril. C. D.

Auguſt 4, 1770.

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from Subſcriber's Plantation, in *Frederick* County, on *Linganors*, Two Convict Servant Men, *viz.*

THOMAS TIPPING, about 40 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high; his Apparel unknown: He was lately imported in the *Thornton*, Captain *M'Dougall*. He may ſtrive to paſs as a Sailor.

JOHN LAWRENCE, about 19 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 or 10 Inches high, very dark Complexion, black Eyes, and ſhort black Hair: Had on, when he went away, an Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, old Fearnought Jacket, One ſpotted Swanſkin ditto without Sleeves, and an old Felt Hat.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and brings them to the Subſcriber at *Elk-Ridge* Landing, ſhall have, if taken Ten Miles from home, Twenty Shillings; if Thirty Miles, Forty Shillings; and if out of the Province, Three Pounds Reward for each, including what the Law allows, paid by

(w3) BENJAMIN DORSEY.

THERE is in the Poſſeſſion of *James Ridelle*, at the Plantation of *Mary Dorſey*, near *Annapolis*, taken up as a Stray, a bay Horſe, about 13 Hands and an Half high, 6 or 7 Years old, has ſome Saddle Spots, and a little white on his off hind Foot, but no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

THE Subſcriber having ſet up a CUTLER, who can make all Sorts of Cutlery Ware, as alſo can grind and poliſh, this is to give Notice to Perſons who have any Thing to be done in that Way, to leave their Orders with Mr. *Nathaniel Adams*, in *Annapolis*, and depend on having their Work done in the neateſt Manner, and ſent back with the quickeſt Diſpatch, by

Their humble Servant,
R. GRESHAM.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living on *Elk-Ridge*, *Maryland*, near *Snowdens* Iron-Works, on the 27th *June* laſt, a convict Servant Lad, named JOSEPH DOBBINS, about 19 Years of Age, of a fair Complexion, a little Freckled, ſtoops in his Shoulders, about 5 Feet 3 or 4 Inches high, a very pleaſant Countenance, ſpeaks mild, and has brown curled Hair: Had on when he went away, a Felt Hat ſtitched round the Brim, Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers, white Fearnought Jacket, and old Country made Shoes. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servant, and ſecures him in any Jail, ſo that he may be had again, ſhall receive a Reward of Forty Shillings, and if brought home, Three Pounds, paid by

(4w) SETH WARFIELD.

To be ſold at PUBLIC VENDUE, *on Friday the 24th of* Auguſt,

A TRACT or Parcel of Land, called *Cheny's Purchaſe*, containing, by Eſtimation, One Hundred Acres, lying on *South-River*, formerly the Property of Mr. *Benjamin Welſh*, and to be ſold for the Benefit of his Creditors, by his Executor. The Sale to be on the Premiſes, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon.

THOMAS RUTLAND.

*** The ſaid *Rutland* has a very good Plantation on the Head of *South-River*, about 8 or 9 Miles from *Annapolis*, with a very good Dwelling-Houſe, Kitchen, Quarter, Garden, Orchard, in which are Fruit Trees of all Sorts, a very good Barn, with Two good Tobacco Houſes: The Dwelling-Houſe ſtands high and pleaſant, which renders the Place healthy, and very fit for a Gentleman's Seat. There is alſo on the Plantation Six good able Slaves, which he will rent with the Plantation or without. The Plantation to be entered on, by the 1ſt of *November*. T. R.

Annapolis, Auguſt 1, 1770.

THE Commiſſioners for emitting Bills of Credit, hereby give Notice, that on Wedneſday the 12th Day of *September* next, the Paper Currency Office will be opened, to let out, on Loan, the Sum of £ 15165 Sterling, in Bills of Exchange drawn at Thirty Days Sight, on the Truſtees for this Province, in *London*, on the Terms and Conditions as mentioned in the Act of Aſſembly, entitled, *An Act for emitting Bills of Credit, and for other Purpoſes therein mentioned*. Signed by Order,

JAMES BROOKS, Clk.

July 23, 1770.

RAN away from the Subſcribers, living on *Rock-Creek*, in *Frederick* County, the following Perſons, *viz.*

ANDREW KEITH, about 30 Years old, and about 5 Feet 10 Inches high: Had on, and took with him, a blue cloſe bodied Coat and Jacket, a Pair of Leather Breeches, a Pair of Trouſers of Rolls, and ſeveral *Iriſh* Linen Shirts.

DANIEL MACDONALD, a young Lad, about 18 Years old: Had on, when he went away, an old Cotton Coat, Oſnabrig Shirt and Trouſers of Rolls.

BELL RILEY, ſuppoſed to be in Company with the above Servant Men: Had on, when ſhe went away, a green ſhort Gown, Country Cloth Petticoat, and blue Cardinal. Whoever takes up the ſaid Servants, and brings them home, ſhall receive Three Pounds Reward for each, paid by

JOHN LACLAND,
ALLEN BOWIE, Jun.

N. B. Several Servants in the Neighbourhood went off at the ſame Time, and are ſuppoſed to be all together.

WANTED *to* CHARTER,

A VESSEL that will carry about 35,000 Lumber, from *Wiccomico*, on the Eaſtern Shore, to the Iſland of *Granada*. Any Perſon having ſuch a one to freight are deſired to apply to *Thomas Campbell*, Merchant in *Annapolis*. (tf)

THERE is at the Plantation of *William Davis*, on *Carroll's* Manor, *Anne-Arundel* County, taken up as a Stray, a black Gelding, about Fourteen and an Half Hands high, has a ſmall Star on his Forehead, paces naturally, has a long hanging Mane which curls a little, and no perceivable Brand.

The Owner may have him again, on proving Property and paying Charges. (w3)

ANNAPOLIS RACES

On THURSDAY, *September* 27.

A PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, given by the JOCKEY-CLUB, free only for Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to the Members thereof, annual Subſcribers of Four Guineas each, or for Horſes, Mares, or Geldings, belonging to Members of any JOCKEY-CLUB in the neighbouring Provinces, where the ſame Plate and Indulgence are allowed; 4 Years old to carry 7 Stone, 5 Years old 7 Stone 10 Pounds, 6 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, aged 9 Stone. Heats 4 Miles each.

On FRIDAY, *September* 28.

A SUBSCRIPTION PURSE of FIFTY POUNDS Currency, free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding. Heats 4 Miles each; 4 Years old to carry 8 Stone, 5 Years old 8 Stone 7 Pounds, 6 Years old 9 Stone, aged 9 Stone 8 Pounds, Bridle and Saddle included. Subſcribers of 2 Pounds or upwards, to pay 40 Shillings Entrance, Non-Subſcribers 4 Pounds.

On SATURDAY, 29.

The Surplus of whatever may be ſubſcribed. The Terms the Horſes are to enter upon for this Plate will be timely advertiſed. If the Weather ſhould be bad on the Days appointed, the Judges will put off the Race 'til the next fair Day.——To ſtart each Day at 12 o'Clock preciſely.——There will be Aſſemblies as uſual.

Annapolis, June 21, 1770.

WHEREAS it has been repreſented to his Excellency the Governor, that on Wedneſday Night, the 20th Inſtant, the Houſe of *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*, Eſq; of this City, was broke open, and robbed of ſundry Goods and Chattels, *viz.* An old faſhioned Three Pint Silver Tankard; a Quart Silver chaſed Coffee-Pot, with a Mermaid engraved on it; a Dozen new faſhioned Silver Table Spoons, a Mermaid engraved on each; Half a Dozen old plain Table Spoons; Ten Silver Tea Spoons, the Bowl ſcalloped, a Leaf on the Handle, and a Mermaid engraved on it; ſeveral Pair of Sheets; ſundry Table-Cloths, Napkins, and other Linen, marked D T, by ſome Perſon, or Perſons, unknown, to the great Damage of him the ſaid *Daniel of St. Thomas Jenifer*. His Excellency, for the better diſcovering and bringing to Juſtice the Perſons who committed the ſaid Robbery, doth promiſe his Lordſhip's Pardon to any one of them (the Principal only excepted) who ſhall diſcover his, or her Accomplice, or Accomplices, in the ſaid Fact, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be apprehended and convicted thereof.

Signed by Order, U. SCOTT, Cl. Council.

*** And as a further Encouragement, the Subſcriber doth promiſe a Reward of Twenty Pounds, to any one who ſhall make a Diſcovery of any Perſon, or Perſons, concerned in the above-mentioned Robbery, ſo that he, ſhe, or they, may be brought to Juſtice, and convicted thereof.

DANIEL OF ST. THOMAS JENIFER.

DRUGS *and* MEDICINES, *a large and univerſal Aſſortment of the very beſt Quality, juſt arrived from* London, *and to be ſold, at a moderate Advance, by*

JOHN BOYD,

At his Medicinal STORE, *in* BALTIMORE-TOWN:

ALSO, *Hill's*, *Ward's*, and Patent Medicines, all genuine.——Shop Furniture, and Surgeons Inſtruments.——Excellent *Lucca* and *Florence* Salad-Oil.——Raiſins, Currants, Spices, Court-Plaſter, *&c. &c.*——As there are many Orders now on Hand, which were received ſome Time ago; but, on Account of a Diſappointment in the laſt Fall's Importation, have not as yet been fully executed, he begs that the Gentlemen who favoured him with theſe Orders, will adviſe him, whether they chooſe to have them now compleated. It is expected that all his good Cuſtomers, who are indebted above One Year, will pay off their Balances as ſoon as poſſible.

TO BE SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negro Man, about Twenty three Years of Age, has worked at the Blackſmiths Buſineſs about 9 or 10 Years, is a good Tradeſman, very active, ſupple, and an orderly well behaved Fellow, ſold for no Fault, only that his Maſter declines the Buſineſs. Enquire of the Printers.

July 12, 1770.

STOLEN or STRAYED from the Subſcriber, about the Firſt of *May* laſt, a dark bay Mare Four Years old, Fourteen Hands high, branded on the near Buttock thus M, and on the near Shoulder thus M, with a Stroke on the top, long Tail and Mane, has a Star in her Forehead, ſhe trots, and was very low in Fleſh. Whoever brings ſaid Mare to my Houſe, Ten Miles above *Annapolis*, will be paid Two Dollars Reward, or if hereafter, I can find her in any Man's Poſſeſſion, I ſhall count her to be ſtolen, and him the Thief, and will proſecute him according to Law. JOHN M'DONNALL

FIVE POUNDS REWARD.

July 24, 1770.

RAN away, on the 10th Inſtant, from the Subſcribers, living in *Queen-Anne's* County, the following convict Servant Men, *viz.*

JOHN ROSS, a tall ſlim Fellow, about 6 Feet 4 Inches high, very much marked with the Small-Pox; he has a Caſt with his left Eye, and very red ſhort Hair: Had on, when he went away, a Tow Linen Shirt and Trouſers, a ſtriped Jacket, with the Stripes round him; but it is ſuppoſed he will change his Cloaths, as his Companion ſtole ſome from his Maſter.

THOMAS COLLERD, about 5 Feet 7 or 8 Inches high: Had on, when he went away, a Tow Linen Shirt and Trouſers, a good Felt Hat, and a Pair of blue and white ſtriped Trouſers.

Whoever takes up ſaid Servants, and ſecures them, ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have Three Pounds for *Roſs*, and Forty Shillings for *Collerd*, with reaſonable Charges, paid by

(w3) WILLIAM BROWN,
WILLIAM JONES.

A BLACKSMITH of good Character, that can Shoe Horſes well, make Plough-work, and other Iron-work, uſually wanted in the Country, may hear of a good Birth by applying to the Printers. He may either be employed on yearly Wages, or have a proportionable Part of the Profit of the Shop.

TO BE SOLD,

TWO well improved Lots in *George-Town Frederick* County: Likewiſe Two half Lots, One of which is improved, the other a Water Lot. For Terms and Title apply to *Thad. Beall* or *John Orme* in *George-Town*. (tf)

SIX POUNDS REWARD.

RAN away from the Subſcriber, living in *Anne-Arundel* County, the 18th of *June* Inſtant, Two Indented Servants; *viz.* JOHN WHITE, by Trade a Gardener, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 7 Inches high, has dark brown Hair tied behind, a pretty good Complexion, is pitted with the Small-Pox, and born in *Scotland*: Had on and took with him a grey half-thick Jacket, Dowlas Shirts, Oſnabrig Trouſers, a dark coloured Cloth Coat much mended about the Arms, a light coloured Cloth Waiſtcoat, Country made Shoes, and a remarkably ſhort Gun, Maker's Name *Barber, London*, marked on the Cock and Barrel. HENRY JOSEPH, a ſhort punch Lad, about 18 Years of Age, has ſhort brown Hair, and a Scar on his Forehead, occaſioned by the Kick of a Horſe, was born in *England*, and ſays he has been a Poſt-Chaiſe Boy in London. They went off in a Yawl, 14 Feet in the Keel, with a Pair of Oars. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants, or either of them, ſhall receive Three Pounds for each, and all reaſonable Charges paid. And Maſters of Veſſels are forewarned not to harbour or carry them away at their Peril.

(tf) SAMUEL GALLOWAY.

Williamſburg, *May* 10, 1770.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC AUCTION, *Purſuant to the Teſtament of the Honourable* Benjamin Taſker, *of the Province of* Maryland, *deceaſed, on Tueſday the 4th Day of* September *next, if fair, if not, the next fair Day*,

ONE undivided Fifth Part of the Eſtate, called, the Baltimore *Iron-Works*, near *Baltimore-Town*, in the Province of *Maryland*, conſiſting of a Furnace, Three Forges, ſundry Tracts of Land, many Servants, Slaves, Horſes, Cattle, and other Stock belonging thereto. This is Part of an Eſtate which is held in common with *Charles Carroll*, Eſq; and other Gentlemen of *Maryland*.——If the Purchaſer doth not pay the Conſideration for which the Eſtate may be ſold, at the Time of executing Conveyances for the ſame, it is expected that he will give Bond with approved Security, payable in Five equal Proportions, the firſt Payment to be made on the 4th Day of *Sept.* 1771, and the other Payments on the 4th Day of *Sept.* in the Four next ſucceeding Years, with the legal Intereſt of *Maryland*, from the Date of the ſaid Bond, 'til paid.——One of the Truſtees will attend at the Furnace, on the Day of Sale,

ANNAPOLIS: Printed by ANNE CATHARINE and WILLIAM GREEN, at the PRINTING-OFFICE: Where all Perſons may be ſupplied with this GAZETTE, at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year; ADVERTISEMENTS, of a moderate Length, are inſerted the Firſt Time, for 5*s.* and 1*s.* for each Week's Continuance. Long Ones in Proportion to their Number of Lines.——At ſame Place may be had, ready Printed, moſt kinds of BLANKS, *viz.* COMMON and BAIL BONDS; TESTAMENTARY LETTERS of ſeveral Sorts, with their proper BONDS annexed; BILLS of EXCHANGE; SHIPPING-BILLS, *&c. &c.* All Manner of PRINTING-WORK performed in the neateſt and moſt expeditious Manner, on applying as above.